



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantnamo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the week ended March 30, 1901:

Santiago.—There was a total of 19 deaths reported during this period making the annual rate of mortality 22.9 per 1,000. The causes of deaths were the following: Fever, intermittent, malarial, 5; tubercle of lungs, 2; tubercle of meninges, 1; cancer of the stomach, 1; anæmia, 1; cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 1; pneumonia, 2; diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years), 2; diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over), 3; Bright's disease, 1; puerperal septicæmia, 1; burns, 1; total, 19. On March 25, 1901, the provisional flag steamship *Maria Herrera* was disinfected prior to departure for San Juan, P. R. One immune certificate was issued to a passenger embarking on this vessel.

On receipt of a telegram from Surg. A. H. Glennan, the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, that my certificate for nonimmunes destined for Porto Rico will be accepted, I notified the agents of the steamship line here of this fact. Heretofore this steamship line refused to take any nonimmune passengers from this port and would take only such immunes as were certified to by this service. I notified the steamship agents that it would be necessary for nonimmunes desiring to go to Porto Rico to make application for their health certificates at least three days prior to the date of sailing of the vessel, these persons reporting daily thereafter. In this way I expect to be able to certify with reasonable certainty of nonexposure of these persons to yellow fever.

No case of yellow fever has been reported in this city since December 27, 1899, and the sanitary condition of the city and port remains good.

For the past month, the water supply for the city has been limited, due to the extremely small amount of rainfall since last November. The city has been divided into 7 districts, of which 3 districts receive water at certain hours one day and 3 districts for certain hours the next day, one receiving water twice a week.

The work for the sewerage system of this city has been pushed during the past winter and streets will not be torn up after the 1st of May.

Two culture tubes inoculated with supposed case of diphtheria proved negative.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 8 deaths due to the following causes: La grippe, 1; tubercle of lungs, 6; enteritis, chronic, 1; total, 8. Population, 14,464. Annual rate of mortality, 28.7 per 1,000.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Edward F. Nunez reports 7 deaths due to the following causes: Fever, intermittent malarial, 3; tubercle of lungs, 1; hypertrophy of the heart, 1; tetanus, 1; pneumonia, 1; total, 7. Population, 18,000. Annual rate of mortality, 20.22 per 1,000.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of treatment of passengers' baggage for the week ended March 30, 1901—Port of Santiago de Cuba.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Disinfected and passed.						Inspected and passed.				
		Formaldehyd gas.				Steam.						
		Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.	Basket.	Boxes.	Bundles.	Trunks.	Valises.
Mar. 25	Steamship Maria Herrera (baggage for Porto Rico)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 25	Steamship Purisima Concepcion (baggage arrived from Havana)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 29	Steamship Santiago	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	4	5
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	9	.....

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago during the week ended March 30, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 30, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 30, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 25	British schooner Emerald.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	16
Mar. 27	British steamship Comino	Corunna, Spain	6
Mar. 28	Provisional flag steamship Julia	San Juan, P. R.....	7
	Total.....	.....	29

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of immigrants at Daiquiri during the week ended March 30, 1901.

DAIQUIRI, CUBA, March 30, 1901.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended March 30, 1901: March 30, American steamship *Porto Rico*, from Ponce, P. R., with 394 immigrants.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JUAN J. DE JONGH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

ENGLAND.

Report from London—Plague in Cape Town and Mauritius.

LONDON, ENGLAND, March 10, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report: The health of England and the British Isles remains satisfactory. There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of smallpox in Glasgow, and on the 9th instant there were remaining in hospital there 234 cases.